

the, thus wasting refrigeration space, as meat was not available for export from North American ports.

"Our loss of essential imports owing to the fitting out of ships for the carriage of American troops amounted to well over 1,000,000 tons. That sacrifice of imports was made at a time when our total imports had been reduced to 32,000,000 tons a year, of which 14,000,000 tons were munitions and 13,000,000 essential foods, as compared with the peace figure of 54,000,000 tons.

"One hundred and seventy-five British vessels of more than 1,000 tons deadweight were put specially in the service of carrying American troops, and we even fitted up fighting ships for that purpose. While the sacrifice to Great Britain was heavy, the practical isolation for the time being of the overseas dominions involved very serious hardships which were borne without complaint, recognizing, as the dominions did, the vital necessity of the measure taken."

ASQUITH JOINS MOVE TO PUNISH GERMANS

Hopes Wilson Visit Will Give League of Nations Start.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—Herbert H. Asquith, formerly Prime Minister, speaking at Rochdale, Lancashire, today ranged himself alongside those who have declared that the men responsible for the war and the atrocities shall receive adequate punishment.

The allied Powers, he said, had announced their joint intention of summoning the late heads of the German Government and State before some kind of international tribunal. There was a broad distinction between errors, even lying and wicked errors, of policy and a deliberate and systematic infraction of rules which rest for their sanction not only on international usage, but on the instincts and dictates of humanity. Such were some of the incidents which attended the devastation of Belgian territory, the sinking of passenger ships and the almost incredible brutality of the maltreatment of allied prisoners of war.

"We ought to insist that justice be done," declared Mr. Asquith, "and that not only the forms, but the spirit of justice—the meeting out to the wrongdoer of his due, not less and not more—should be scrupulously observed."

Referring to the significance of the visit of President Wilson to Europe, Mr. Asquith said that for permanent purposes the world was a new one. These purposes, he contended, would not only not have been achieved, but there would have been no advance toward their achievement, unless before the President's departure a league of nations had begun to be translated from formulation to fact.

In his judgment the best security against the dangers which beset the coming conference was the maintenance in its fullest and freest sense of real understanding between the Allies and the United States.

ALLIES IN GERMANY FIND NO SUFFERING

Reports of Food Shortage Do Not Apply to Territory Near Dutch Frontier.

By PERRY ROBINSON.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun from the London Times Service.

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With this British Army, Dec. 7.—The allied armies of occupation have completed the first stages of their march into Germany without untoward incident, their progress having so far been marked by orderliness on the one side and decent respectfulness on the other. The country through which they passed was beautiful in spite of the war and had every appearance of prosperity. It is, however, easy to find evidence of grievous food shortage in sections near the Dutch frontier which we have so far penetrated.

Aix is Châtelain is the first really large German town occupied by the Allies. I had there Wednesday certainly the best and most lavish meal I have enjoyed for a long time. It was much ahead of anything to be had in Brussels, Liege or Namur and infinitely more generous than Ghent, Bruges or Ostend could produce. I do not know where on this side of London or Paris one could do better. Nor is there in the shops any appearance of shortage. People complain but do not show outward signs of undernourishment.

No Sign of Food Shortage.

Prices are about the same for eatables, and lower for wine than in occupied parts of Belgium. Neither in the villages nor in the first large city I have seen do the German people appear anywhere near starvation.

Aix is in the Belgian area of occupation. I stood on the steps of the Rathaus while Belgian troops marched through the square. The band was playing. I found it a curious experience after the last weeks, when any gathering of troops anywhere has been enough to collect a cheering crowd, to see this column filing through the streets devoid of bunting, with only casual smiles interest shown by the passers by.

Already the streets of Aix are placarded with notices over the signature of the Belgian commandant, phrased as nearly as possible along the lines of similar German proclamations in occupied districts. People are warned against offering violence or disrespect to allied troops. All men must take off their hats to officers in the streets. All cafes, restaurants and theatres are closed till further notice.

Officers Knock Off a Few Hats.

People are forbidden to go outdoors between 5 o'clock at night and 7 o'clock in the morning. Shops and streets must be kept lighted all night. Use of vehicles in the street is forbidden. No one may wear a German uniform or carry arms, the penalty being summary shooting. So far all has gone quietly, though I understand officers have found it necessary to knock off the hats of some civilians refusing to salute them according to orders.

One walks down streets continuously acknowledging hat raising. However, saluting is not necessary, as the regulation has its penalty for allied officers, as well as the inhabitants.

SOVIET OF HAMBURG VOTES FOR ARMING

Favors National Assembly Merely as a Means to Get Food.

LATTER MORE PLENTIFUL

Supplies Are Released on the Assumption That America Will Send More.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun from the London Times Service.

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THE HOUSE, Dec. 7.—The latest information from the Rhine district, including Cologne, Bonn, Coblenz, Wiesbaden, Frankfurt and Hamburg, confirms the impressions that the revolution has come to stay. A Dutchman who has just returned from one of the places mentioned found revolutionaries everywhere firmly established and gaining the younger men to their cause.

He was immensely struck by the contrast between the British and the American troops entering Germany and the German troops returning from the front. The latter were war worn, dirty and dilapidated. Bearded and haggard, they betray every hardship of war to which they later were subjected, whereas the British and the Americans turned out smartly as on parade, with new uniforms, new equipment and new machine guns, while their officers were splendidly mounted.

Occupying Troops Cheered.

The Germans themselves were greatly impressed by this inconceivable proof of the enemy's superiority. The Dutchman had seen Germans standing along the roadside and in doors of homes, wave and cheer as the occupying troops entered, which struck him as a singular reversal of the attitude of a month ago. He added that he particularly characteristic of the German nation. When they thought they were certain to win the war nothing could exceed their arrogance; now they have lost and they are doing everything possible to ingratiate themselves with the conquerors.

William II. no longer enjoys the slightest shred of prestige, having forfeited every one's respect by his inglorious flight. Germans are heard to speak now and then of the possibility of a royalist attempt by his Generals to restore the Kaiser, but the idea of this there is no danger of that whatever.

Food More in Evidence.

In regard to food the Hollander was impressed by the fact it is better and more plentiful than for some time. This is partly accounted for by the fact that supplies needed for troops were released to some extent for the whole population. Moreover supplies are being consumed without much anxiety regard to the future as formerly. The people now say:

"It is all right. While we have not large stocks and if left to ourselves we should have exhausted our supplies within two or three months, but in a month's time or so American grain vessels will replenish our exhausted granaries and then we shall go on swimmingly."

All talk of famine is part of a policy intended to soften the Entente's hearts and to gain better terms for Germany.

Vote to Arm Proletariat.

The situation in Bremen grows more acute. It is typical that such things are happening in industrial centres where extreme communitarian views are gaining acceptance. At a great meeting convened by communists on Friday the Radical Socialist Klotz addressed a multitude from the balcony of the Deutsche Bank. He declared to the workers that war could be waged only against the bourgeoisie. The national assembly meant nothing else than helping the bourgeoisie to regain their full supremacy, he said.

The majority voted against summoning a national assembly and the meeting unanimously demanded arming of the proletariat and the control of the Bremen Buerger Zeitung.

A meeting of the Soviet held subsequently was interrupted twice by the banks men rushing into the street, where a huge crowd had assembled. Herr Klotz appeared at a window of the building and urged the populace to keep quiet, which the people did, as he has great influence.

The vote ultimately announced showed 34 against a national assembly and 97 for it, while 36 members abstained from voting. For disarming the bourgeoisie and arming the proletariat the vote was 190 against 19; for acquiring the Buerger Zeitung 83 against 21. The chairman, who announced the voting to the crowd outside, was assailed by loud cries of "Shame!" when he gave the vote for a national assembly. He excused this vote by saying it was necessary in the interest of the nation's food supply.

TWO LINERS RUN FROM STORM.

S. J. Luckenbach and Massaba in Midships. Return to Port.

Two steamships, outward bound for France, came back into port yesterday after a vain attempt to ride the storm raging in the Atlantic Ocean. They were the S. J. Luckenbach, which sailed Friday for Havre, and the Massaba, which put out on Tuesday for Bordeaux. The Luckenbach was minus a propeller blade and the Massaba had a kink in her engine, which manifested itself when the gale was at its worst.

The skippers reported picking up a wireless from the U. S. S. Pittsburgh, which had lost a propeller blade and expected to be several days late.

The gale which, according to the Weather Bureau reports, has developed a velocity of seventy-five miles an hour, also blew the steamship Apache back to port, forcing her to abandon her coastwise trip.

Four Millions Paid for Grip Deaths.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 7.—Tabulation of insurance paid by reason of deaths from pneumonia and influenza in October and November shows that life insurance companies with home offices in Hartford paid out more than \$4,000,000 in the United States. For the two months the ratio of actual deaths to anticipated ones more than doubled.

HOME OF MURATS AWAITS PRESIDENT

Small Army of Workmen Putting Finishing Touches of Renovations.

HAS A LARGE GARDEN

Private Telephone Exchange Being Installed by Soldiers of Our Army.

PARIS, Dec. 7.—The town house of Prince and Princess Joachim Murat, placed at the disposal of President and Mrs. Wilson during their stay in Paris at the request of the Government, soon will be completely renovated and ready to receive the American Chief Executive and his wife.

The Rue de Monceau, in which the house is situated, while one of the most fashionable neighborhoods of Paris, contains all sorts of houses. Adjoining the Murat house on the right is the Ste. Marie Institution, a large school for children, consisting of many buildings and a playground. Across the street lives a woman artist and a physician, and there are a group of offices and a butcher shop.

On the corner there is the familiar little French cafe, with a few iron tables and chairs on the sidewalk in front, and where signs announce that wine and beer are for sale.

Although the Murat mansion is rapidly becoming known as "La Maison Blanche de Paris," it is not white at all, but a dull brown tint. The house itself is hidden from the street by a stone wall ten feet high, in which there are two little narrow wooden gates, besides a big double door for vehicles in the centre.

NEED ROLLING STOCK IN RECLAIMED AREAS

French Claimed of German Delay in Delivering Material.

PARIS, Dec. 7.—The region of France invaded by the Germans and recently reclaimed are in serious need of rolling stock for the railways, the Minister of Public Works, Albert Clavelle, reports. In this connection the *Matin* speaks of the extraordinary slowness with which the delivery of German railway material is being carried out. The time limit fixed by the armistice for its being turned over is fast approaching, the newspaper notes, but neither locomotives nor cars have begun to become available for use on the French railway system.

Germany is pleading her own distress in asking for the easing of the armistice terms. It is noted, while the evidence tends to show that there is in fact no food crisis anywhere in Germany, the population now profiting by the distribution of the stocks that had been accumulated for the army in view of the possibility of a winter campaign.

Spacious Grounds at Side.

Inside the gates is a large gravelled space on which the house itself fronts and in which the guard of honor will be stationed. A low ornamental iron fence on the side away from the school separates the court from the spacious grounds and gardens stretching away for half a block, all of which are enclosed by the same stone wall, but where the gardens begin a twenty foot wall on which dense banks of ivy grow has been erected. The wall gives complete privacy.

Broad gravelled walks wind through green lawns under trees of great size. A stroll around the gardens gives a view of elaborate conservatories at the rear of the house in which large purple grapes and all kinds of flowers grow. At the rear also are the servants' quarters, the garage and other outbuildings, which are reached by a passageway under the house at the side nearest the school.

In the house itself an army of workmen and servants were busy today cleaning and replacing furniture, paintings, portraits and beautiful marble statuary. The carpets and rugs were rolled up in the great hall, which is considered one of the most elaborate in Paris. There was a smell of fresh paint and soap everywhere. American soldiers were doing all sorts of things in the mansion. Great lorries rolled up and unloaded switchboards, telephone instruments and big

7 N. Y. OFFICERS LEAVE ARMY.

Eighteen Received Honorable Discharges at Camp Upton.

CAMP UPTON, N. Y., Dec. 7.—Eighteen more officers were honorably discharged from the service today. Those from New York were Major George E. Mauter, Medical Corps, who lives in the New York Athletic Club; Capt. S. Bentley of Lawrence, L. I.; Lieut. C. A. Edson, 450 St. Nicholas avenue; Lieut. Van Vechten Munger, 695 West 142d street; Lieut. W. H. Hickson, 559 West 144th street; Lieut. Ralph M. Denny, 490 East 160th street, The Bronx; and Lieut. H. C. Littleau, 1069 Jackson avenue, The Bronx.

Emancipated Americans in Scotland.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—Thirty American soldiers released from a German prison camp in West Prussia landed at Leith, Scotland, yesterday, with 1,000 British prisoners of war, many of whom were in an emaciated and pitiful condition.

EBERT VICTOR OVER GERMAN RADICALS

Continued from First Page.

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The *Hamburger Gazette* says that the money difficulties of the councils are constantly growing more acute. The financial problem was simple in the beginning because, it is said, the soldiers occupied state buildings which were heated and lighted by the old staff and requisitioned state automobiles.

When money needs arose, however, difficulties began, says the newspaper, which at first were met by individual efforts, but have now become so urgent that serious consequences are threatened.

"An undreamed of perspective opens up for the State Treasury," the *Gazette* continues, "if the workers and peasants councils, with at least 30,000 members in 8,000 Bavarian communities, become active and spend 20 marks (\$50 daily per person)."

The *Neueste Nachrichten* demands an accounting. It says that soldiers who formerly served on their pay are now driven to unemployment and have in some cases displayed officers and are paying themselves half as much again. It questions also whether paper money is not being surreptitiously issued.

This newspaper uses the situation for an attack on Kurt Eisner, the Bavarian Premier. It says the neighboring South Germans are growing suspicious of Bavaria and are expressing a desire to separate from her.

Private Study Provided.

On the lower floor of the mansion, in addition to salons, ballroom, dining and breakfast rooms, there are a private study which the President will use and offices for his personal staff. There is a profusion of ivory miniatures and all manner of vases and ornaments gathered from the world's four corners. Every room contains at least three long French windows, delicately curtained.

In the sleeping chambers are enormous four poster beds, some of which permit to climb in. Stern old gentlemen, some in the uniform of the days that are past, and many beautiful women in the costumes of the times in which they lived look down from nearly every wall. Golden cherubs peep over the handsome tapestries in one chamber.

Princess Murat expects that her home will be in readiness to receive the nation's guests by December 10.

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HOLLAND WILLING TO EXILE EX-KAISER

Would Send Him to East or West Indies.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—If the Allies insist upon the delivery of the former German Emperor and Crown Prince to an international court of justice, Holland will yield, but first will urge that the Allies content themselves with undertaking by Holland to intern them for life in one of the Dutch colonies, according to an Amsterdam despatch to the *Express*.

Holland, it is understood, will suggest that Herr Hohenzollern and his son be placed on an island in either the East or West Indies, where he will be guarded by a Dutch fleet.

It is also expected that compensation will be asked of Holland for permitting a violation of her neutrality by allowing German troops to pass through the Province of Limburg on their retreat from Belgium and receiving German ships from Antwerp.

This compensation, says the correspondent, may possibly be the cession of certain territory along the Belgian frontier owned by Holland since 1829, perhaps the southern part of Dutch Limburg, the population of which region is claimed to be principally Belgian.

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AMSTERDAM, Dec. 7.—The president

No Need to Coax Young or Old to eat

to eat

WARD'S MOTHER HUBBARD BREAD

And there are no more crusts, half-eaten slices, fragments or crumbs left on plates when you serve this quality loaf.

Its fine flavor is an appetite arouser and its firm, smooth texture is the kind you can slice and butter without breaking or crumbling.

Make Mother Hubbard your daily bread choice and you are assured of QUALITY bread—PURE bread—CLEAN bread. Made with wheat flour only (no substitutes). Wrapped by machine at the ovens to keep it fresh and clean.

PATRONIZE YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD DEALER Buy from him regularly and avoid waste and disappointment.

WARD'S FAR-FAMED CAKES

SILVER QUEEN
SUNSHINE GOLD
FAIRY SPONGE
DEVIL'S DREAM
KUKING
GOLDEN NUGGET
CREAMY PRICE
SOUTHERN PRIDE

Every Kind of
WARD'S BREAD and CAKES
is the finished and perfected result of skill, science, experience and the use of highest grade materials.

WARD'S FAR-FAMED BREADS
TIP-TOP
MOTHER HUBBARD
DAINTY—MAID
WHEATHEART
ROMANY RYE
YANKEE RYE
LONG IDEAL
FAMILY LOAF

We put the name WARD in all our products. Forward—Onward—Upward—Toward Keeping the Quality UP

MAIZE BURNED FOR FUEL

BUENOS AYRES, Dec. 7.—The most favorable impression has been caused by telegraphic reports that regular steamship services are to be resumed, the country being much concerned over the question of the export of its crops.

Hotels and industrial establishments have been using maize for fuel for a most a year, and in some sections railroad locomotives have been burning maize instead of wood.

FRANKLIN SIMON

Will Sell

Officers' Hand-Tailored Uniforms

One-third Below Cost

BEGINNING TO-MORROW

Whipcord and Serge Uniforms

Cost \$35⁰⁰ - - - Now \$23⁰⁰
Cost \$37⁵⁰ - - - Now \$25⁰⁰
Cost \$45⁰⁰ - - - Now \$30⁰⁰

A NUMBER of houses have recently reduced their uniforms to half-price. This is good, as far as it goes. But we go a little farther. Those houses which are now cutting their prices in two have been getting a profit for their uniforms right along. Today, for the first time, they are taking a partial loss. We have been taking a big loss on our uniforms ever since the War got under way. We have sold them at the actual cost price to produce, without the addition of one cent for selling expense, for advertising, or for profit. Today we announce a full third reduction on the former cost price. There's a difference between our proposition and many others, and you don't need a knack at figures to realize what the difference means. It means, in brief, that these uniforms at one-third below cost are a far bigger buy than those which are today offered at half price elsewhere. We advertise what they cost us. Other stores don't.

No exchanges No credits
Small charge for alterations when necessary
Original cost price on every garment

Prices Below Cost
on the following Military Requisites

Money Belts
Khaki Sweaters
Campaign Hats
Liberty Belts

Insignia
Toilet Kits
Trench Mirrors
Sleeping Bags

Wash Basins
Wolf Helmets
Sam Browne Belts
Bedding Rolls

Franklin Simon & Co.

FIFTH AVENUE

Men's Shops—2 to 8 West 38th Street—Street Level

"AN IDEAL OCCUPATION for YOUNG WOMEN"

Do You Know a Young Woman Who Would Like to Become a Telephone Operator?

POSSIBLY you know a young woman who is just leaving her temporary war work position, or who has not been employed but is anxious to have a hand in the important work of readjustment that is coming. If she is an alert, earnest young woman, WHO SMILES OFTEN, we can offer her a pleasant, permanent and profitable position.

The telephone service needs immediately bright, capable young women of the highest character between the ages of 16 and 25; who can qualify for operating work.

To such young women we offer excellent training with pay, good, permanent positions with increases in pay at frequent intervals, the best of working conditions and many opportunities for advancement to higher positions and higher salaries.

All telephone users, especially business concerns, have a direct interest in the recruiting of telephone operators, for the availability of trained forces to meet the growing demands for service during the readjustment period is of great importance in improving the service for all.

Will you help by referring this to young women who might be interested?

APPLICATION DEPARTMENTS:
Manhattan—58 West Houston Street
Miss K. M. SCHMITT
Brooklyn—81 Willowby Street
Miss M. T. MURRAY

NEW YORK
TELEPHONE COMPANY

"AN IDEAL OCCUPATION for YOUNG WOMEN"